### Business Nolices

GREAT EXPOSITION OF PRENCH CHINA AND 

Diaing Survices for \$25, formerly sold at \$40.

Decerated Tea Sets for \$7.50, formerly sold at \$12.50, and a very large variety of other goods at equally low pr These goods have hitherto been soid principally for the Rus markets, but owing to the nun-intercourse now existing (ween fraces sets Russia, will hereafter be consigned to and will be constantly for sale in this department, and public may rely upon their being sold at the above rates.

Gentlemen of taste and fashion are getting their Gentlement of shore. He has established such an envi-lars this season of fixox. He has established such an envi-able repuration in his husiness, that his manies is familiar to every cone from Maine to Catifornia. His present fall and winter styles was passeven himself, and so great is see rus of all and winter styles across—Nos. Soll Broodway and 128 Palton a.—that he is put to this trumps to supply the demands. The laddes also will do well to give him a call and examine his stock of Fuzz.

GENIN'S Proverbial Success in Hitting the Public Taxin has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendli field Has for 1954. It attracts exceybody, as if there were "magle in the web on t." Price exceybody, as if there were "magle in the web on t." Price as of old, \$4.

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY
For September, 1834—This Day will inside (now and exples for Gratlemen's Daras Hara.
Leaders of Fashlon, Astor House, Bros.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EM-FORIUM.—Fall Styles of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Hars and Cars. The especial attention of ladie is called to our large assortment of Children's Hars and Cars beautiful Funs &c. J. W. Kellogg, No. 128 Canal-st.

A good opportunity to buy one of RAFFERTY & LEASK's superior DACURERROTYPE HAYS, which are sold much lewer than the Broadway prices. Now is the time. No. 57 Chetham at, and corner of Chetham and Pearl-sts.

HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Importing and manufacturing largely, and having an experience of more than thirty years in the business, A. R. & Commune buyers that they can sell the manufacturing many copies at years town RAYES.

DEPTH STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF

Established in 1825 379 BRUADWAY. 

Also, on consignment, a very large searchment of chemp IxGRAINS of Spr yard. Out. Chemps, Rucs, MATTISE, MATT 579 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

No. 375 EBOADWAY, corner White-st.

G R E A T B A R G A I N S

CARPITING 35 per cent. less than Spring Prices

Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recentlarge

kection asies, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Tapestry, 35 to 15 per yard.

Rew styles Tapestry, 35 to 15 per yard.

New styles Brussels, 35 to 16 per yard.

New styles Brussels, 35 to 16 per yard.

New styles Spring, 10 to 16 per yard.

New styles superfine Ingrain, 55 to 75 per yard.

Ingrain, 25 to 45 per yard.

Rio alarge stock of new patterns Oils Chortis, and all other toods pertaining to the trade equally low.

BNITH & LOURSHAM P. No. 456 Broodway,

BNITH & LOURSHAM P. No. 456 Broodway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES and MITTENS, for use

in cold or wet weather. Also, Ladies' lined GLOVES and BLEACHING GLOVES and MITTA, a certain cure for rough of chapped hands. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and to the trade only at No 36 John at, up stales

GOODS FROM AUCTION.—DINING and TEA BETS, MAYTE VASES, &c., &c.; GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES and Wise GLASSES; for sale at prices to self the times. Davis GOLLAMORE, No. 47 Broadway, pear Grand-st. CLOTHING. — HEWITT, COULSON & CO.'s

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-at, by the Hobeles Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Reduceds from \$4 to \$100. Hat Racks, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron failing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. TO OUR LADY PATRONS-RICH FURS .- En-TO OUR LADY PATRONS—RULE FURS.—Encouraged by peat patronage in this department of Ladies Catuming, we have manufactured (or our own premises) from prime Skine, for this season's Retail Sales, a large assortment of Ladies Casaon's Retail Sales, a large assortment of Ladies Casaon's Retail Sales, a large assortment of Ladies Puzzas Furs, comprising all the desirable patterns and qualities known to the Trade, and will exhibit and offer them for sale on Tursbay, comprising a point the intrinsic ment of the strickes offered, renders further commendation followed as the sale of the sales o

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILD-RATE AT The subscribes respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATENT ALLMANDER SAFE in this city, (Mr. Herring laring reassigned Wilder's Frient to Mr. Wilder) and they assure their customers that not a dollar's worth or property has ever been consumed (in twelve years) in a Safe of their make. They are made in the most faithful measure and secured with Jones's World's Fair Lock, Haji's improved with a key not larger than a two shiffing piece. Day & Newell's celebrated lock, Tale improved, or any other that may be desired. A large assertment glways on hand and for safe by Nyrakays & Manrix, Nos. 144 and 146 Weter at, successors to Righ & Co.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological air Catter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren et . three doors Hair Catter, is to be found at No. 6 Warrenest, three does from Broadway. He is the only artist in New-York who thoroughly anderstand Catting the Hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, -T. Gilbert & Co.'s Planos AND MELODONS.—I. Gilbert & Co., premium Planos, with or without the Æcilian, with iroz frames (adapting them to any climate) and circular scales, there are also also premium planos in the Markey Blanos (of the Markey Blanos).—Invited greater power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, elegance and durability of make, than any other Plano is the United States. Ballet & Counston's Planos (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.; b. 8.0 &

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality READY-MADE CLOTHING, comprising Overcoats. Business Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of reclusioning the new premises at the old stand. No. 231 Broadway, on the ist of February maxis with an entire new stock.

WM. T. JERNEGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay et.

PEARL TABLET-A fine article for improving

Isabella and Catawba Grapes, Apple, Quince and Grape Jelly, made from tipe fruit, received daily, and for sale at the Caprox Poixy Graps Daroy, No. 291 Broadway, a few doors above the Irving House.

Per ship Constantine, Liverpool, HIRAM AN-presson, No 98 Bowerry, has just received several magnificent English Medallion Royal Velvet Carpers, worth \$250 to \$1,000 each. N B. -50,000 yards beautiful Induate Carper, 0,40, and 50 per yard.

Have we a lady reader wishing to supply herself nd (if a mother) her children with Shoes, who has no i Millan's celebrated Gainer Boot and Shoe Establis Cannis et I If any such lady reads this, we should so druke her, should she be contemplating purchases in the call on J. B. Miller & Co. No. 134 Can \$100,000 worth of fresh stock of Winter Cloth-

ing from Broadway, for sale at half price. Three quarters circle
Wrap-rascale, 687, Cantre Beaver Overcoats. lined with satis,
615; Embroidered, \$12; Pants at \$5.50, at Evans's Clothics
Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton at All the New-York Banks

taken et par.

LOCUST TREE, SUMAC, OSIERS, AND FRUIT SEXES.-20 Be. Locust (timber-tree) Seed, 106 Be. Honey Locust, 200 Be. Osage Orange, 12 Be. Sicilian Tamber? Sumac, 30 Be. Seed and 1,000 Flants of American Tamber? Sumac, Also, Seeds in quantity, of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Quince, Apileot, and Orange, mittable for the West and for California, 25,500 Scions of the five best European Osiera. Caralogues of all kinds of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants.

W. B. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, New York.

Present Style Fancy or Plain Cassimere PANT-Atoess, \$6 to \$11 So. All colors, shades and feature Business Coats, Feinto Sue Neglige, \$1 So to \$11. Fail Winter New Sive 1784 Overnoors, \$01 to \$10. Bill. Fail and Figured Plaid, Frank, Sik Veivet Vests, \$5 So to Extra-fire French Black, Blue and Medley-colored Cores of Freck Coats, ready made, of made to measure special cure and attention, \$14 to \$18. Whathan Pails over invented Overcoat, \$25 to \$180. George P. Pox. I A and U. S. S. Tailer, No. 32t Broadeny, adjoining the Hospital, opposite Pearls.

The "hard times" have not checked business at Union Hall, the specious Clothing Warehouse corner of Ful-tion and Nessen-siz, because, at the outset, Roomes & Co. put down their scale of picces to the "hard times" standard and are now selling the most fashionable CLOTHING at raise horsto-fore unknown.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, -A large assort. ment, selected for present season, now ready. Silk, M. Wool, &c., all sizes and qualities, at low prices, whole retail.

Ina Presect & Son, No 61 Nasses

retail. Is a Perroe & Sox, No 61 Nesses at FIRE BOARDS, all sizes and kind, on hand or made to order, at Binnsatt's Window Shade and Paper Hangings Warehous, Nos. 10 and 12 Division at, near the Bowery. Elegant French Fire Board Patterns and Bordery, Grate Aprens, Tasue Paper, Table Oil Cloths, Shade Flatures, Ac, wholesales and retail, at the lowest cash priver.

Per ship Constantine, Liverpool, Hirram Andreasos, No. 20 Bowery, has just received several magnificant English Medillins Royal Velvet Carpets, worth 2 50 to 2 1,000 each. N. B.—50 (60) yards beautiful Tograin Carpets, at 3]. 4) and 5) per yard.

Those who suffer from Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Chrusic or occasional Deadless. Impaired Vision, Noiscain the Ears, Inflamed Eyes, &c., Pid find immediate relief in Deauto's Caranan Saurr, a new discovery, which never fails in clienting a permanent cure of all these distreming compositions, even when all other mediches and irectments have proved of no avail. To ministers, public speakers, professional speakers, and other mediches and irectments have seen when the summer of the peakers, professional speakers, it will be found invaluable. 25 cmis about. S. C. Jollin, No. 500 Breadway. Wholesale dealers supplied.

Jointe, No. 200 Breedway. Wholesale dealers supplied.
"I am Dead at the Top" was the exclamation bald-headed Indian. If you would keep in its full luxuri-» Nature's choicest ornament use Millian's Hair In-orators their Berns per bottle. Dept. No. 225 Bowery, asle by Druggists generally

RUPTURE.-MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADthat took the president at the new real approhition of the medicion. It has received the new real approhition of the medicion and suspical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of the ones of reducable Hernia. All persons are continued a rule infrincing upon the instrument. Open from 7.4 M. artill F. M. Maran & Co., No. 23 Multiplane, N. Y. Brut

Infringing apon in Massi & Co., No. 23 Mulden-lane, N. Y.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BUTrass -Prepared by Dr. Co. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arches, P. Palacelphia Will effectually cure Livrer Compilating, Prepared,
Jameliec, Chromic or Nervons Debility, Diseases of the Killeney,
and all diseases striking from a disordered Livrer or Stomarti,
much as Constipations, Invaral Piles, Palliness of Blood to the
Brad. Ascidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Hearthurn, Disput
for Front, Pulmess and Weight in the Stomach, Sour Exaptions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Nausa
aing of the Head, Hursder and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering
at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a
tying frontion, Diameses of Vasica, Dots or Webs before the
Sight, Fewer or Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspire
tion, Yellows ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Back,
Chest, Limba, &c., Saiden, Fluther of Heat, Burning in the
Fireh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of
Spirits.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Follows; C. H. RING, No. 100 Broadway; Havitand, Harrel & BLEEV, No. 20 Warrenet; Borp & Paul, No. 140 Chamber, C. V. CLICKENER & GO., No. 51 Barclay etc., OLOUTY, M. 1880N & ROBBINS, No. 127 Madden lane; Mr. Haves, Brock on and Progists and September of Madden lane; Mr. Haves, Brock on and Defended and Madden lane; Mr. Haves, Brock on and Defended and Madden lane; Mr. Haves, Brock on and Defended and Madden lane; Mr. Haves, Brock on the Defended and Madden lane; Mr. Haves, Brock on the Defended and Madden lane; Mr. Haves, Brock on the Defended and Mr. Haves, Brock on the Defended and Mr. Haves, Brock on the Defended and Mr. Haves, Brock on the Mr. Haves, Brock on the Defended and Mr. Haves,

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER !- The question HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER!—The question, hough startling, is sufficiently suggestive when the fact is able to consideration that diseases of the Liver have become next alarmal siy frequent in the United States. Indeed, there have become the fact of the timportant organ. Many of the consideration in the Liver. Any remedy that would incorrectly in the consideration of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trust has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail. Reader, have you any disease of the Liver or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement! Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. Milant's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy at discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

store you to health. It is the only tensedy not discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed. Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLann's Cutomaratio Liver Pulls, and take none cise. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public Dr. McLann's Liver Pills to be before the public Dr. McLann's Liver Pills, also his Churrared Varmifform can now be had at all the respectable drug stores in the United States and Gaunda.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF DESMLER'S GELEBRATED TASTLESS FILLS, EXYER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for new specific for Fever and Ague is who easie and retailfdipple teem opined at No. 341 Broadway, nearly opposite the Ta-ucile. The inventor of the remedy Mr. Income. sen opened at No. 34 Broadway, men's cannot resince on the sense opened at No. 34 Broadway, men's opposite the Tabernele. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. Dissusas, will be in resumt attendance, and advice to meet particular cases of ever and asso patients will be given gradultonally by him. These Pilis are warranted to cure the worst case. Under from the city trade, and from dealers generally, are constituted we lightly as the control of the property of the control o

respectfully solicited.
C. D. DESHLEE, Agent, No. 541 Broadway. Ladies, if the winds of heaven have visited your Lindles, If the Winds of incaven have sixen them a safron or palled boe. Platton's Parinta Lorion will bank these hiemakhas, and if regularly used will render the skin soft, pliable and resy. Platton's, Nos 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) and 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-at. Sold by druggists and dealers in facey articles everywhere. WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S cele-

brated Hara Dyn is by all acknowledged the best world. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in the ; rooms at W. A. BATCHELON'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornat Hair Factory, No. 233 Broadway. PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactured by J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 58 Barelay st., New-York.
Equal in tone and tench to any in the world, fully warrant
and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

# New-Hork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.

risements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be

#### The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price The steamship Union sails from this port for Southampton and Havre To-Day at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath erine-street, Strand.

Paris-Ch. L. Fleischman, Office American

We have a report, which we trust is well founded, that AUGUSTUS SCHELL will decline the nemination for Mayor of the National Democracy, and urge his compatriots to vote for the City Reform candidate, in order to secure this emporium against the possibility of having Fernando Wood elected Mayor.

We understand that the "Know-Nothings " socalled, of our City, have put in nomination the following ticket for City and County Officers:

Surregute,......ALFRED McINTYRE.
Gov. Aims-House.....JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

Of the above, Messrs. White and Stuart are on the Whig ticket-Mr. Shaffer is on the Tammany or Soft ticket, and Mr. Barker has been nominated by a portion of the Temperance Alliwe believe Nothings" pure and simple.

Mr. Jacob L. Dodge withdraws from the contest for Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and urges his friends to vote for "the regular Whig 'candidate, Chris. W. Schaeffer." They just

The announcement of the demise of the Catholic priest who was mobbed at Ellsworth, Me., on Saturday evening last, contained in a morning paper, was made upon insufficient authority. It does not appear that Mr. Bapst was very seriously injured.

The long and dread uncertainty as to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his crew, appears now to be terminated. In another column will be found a telegraphic dispatch from Montreal. stating that Dr. Rac has written from York Factory, under date of August 4, to Sir George Simson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, announcing the discovery of the remains of Sir John and his company, and adding that they were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the north-west of Fox River. Taking this as authentic, the gallant efforts of English and Americans to the end desired, have been rewarded with a sad success. No event has excited warmer sympathy or more alert action than the fact of the disappearance of the party in question, and search was kept up by the British Government until the case was deemed desperate, while Dr. Kane may yet be on the look-out amid the scientific polar wanderings, in which we trust he and the noble spirits with him are destined to no such tracic end.

## THE SEVASTOPOL HOAX.

Catch a Tartar," is an English proverb. It happens that not only the English, but the French and Austrians as well, have been caught by a Tarter. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for expressing a little satisfaction that THE TRIBUNE and those of its readers who carefully follow the course of the present campaign in the Crimes, were not caught with the rest.

When the extraordinary story of the capture of Sevastopol first reached us, we endeavored to show, by an examination of the alleged channels of the intelligence, as well as on critical military grounds, that the victory of the Alma, however decisive it might have been, could scarcely have been followed in so close succession by the sur-

render of the object of the campaign. But we think we established, at the same time, the fact that no very decisive victory had been gained at all by the silies, the Russians baring retired in good order with all their guns. Lastly, we took particular care to point out how the whole statement, in so far as it exceeded the limits of the official report on the battle of the Alms, rested exclusively on the verbal relation of a Tartar sent to Omer Pasha with scaled dispatches. Thus we were fully prepared for receiving the news that the tremendous "Fall of Sevastopol" was nothing but an imaginary exaggeration of the victory of the Alma, reported by a jocose Tartar at Rucharest, announced by the melodramatic Louis Napoleon at Boulogne, and implicitly believed by that excellent specimen of humanity, the English shop heeper. The English press in general has proved a worthy representative of that class, and it would seem that the very name of Sevastopol need only be pronounced in England to putevery body in a fool's paradise. Perhaps our readers will recoilect that at the close of the last Parlismentary session the destruction of Sevastopol was ansounced by Lord John Russell to bein the plans of the English Government, which announcement, though in the same sitting duly recauted, kept the honorable members five hours in a fool's paradisc-to use the words of Mr. D'Israeli, uttered on that occasion. The London Times has now written no less than nine leaders, by actual count, all conceived, bona fide or mala fide, in this ideatical feel's paradise; all, as it would appear, only with a view to entrap Sir Charles Napier into a headlong attack upon Cronstadt or Swesberg. Affecting to be drunk with glory and fushed with success, that journal even proceeded to bombard-in imagination of course-the Prassian coasts on the Baltic, as well as King Bomba at Naples, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Leghorn. In fact it was ready to make war on all the world, not omitting "the rest of man-

kind." of course. The setual state of the land fortifications of Sevastopel is too little known to admit of any positive prognostication as to how long that fortress may be able to hold out. The success on the Alma is an almost certain indication that the place will be taken, as it must have raised the courage and spirit of the allied troops, and will prove a powerful preventive against sicknessthe most dangerous enemy they have to deal with in the Crimes, and one which is reported to be already at work. But it is foolish to expect that the allies should walk into Sevastopol as they would into a coffee-house.

After the great mystification of the conquest of the place, with its 30,000 killed and wounded and 22 000 prisoners-a mystification whose like was never known in all the history of hoaxes-it would be natural to expect that the real official documents would at least possess the merit of affording clear and positive information as far as they go. Still the report published in London on the 5th of October in an extraordinary number of The Gazette, and copied in our columns this morning, is, after all, not free from ambiguous expressions. Indeed, it is most open to criticism-a circumstance which must be ascribed to its proceeding from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, one of the Palmerston school of diplomacy. This dispatch, in the first place, purports to have been sent to England from Bucharest on the 30th of September at 34 P. M., while Lord Redcliffe dates it from Constantinople on the 30th at 94 P. M.: so that the dispatch purports to have been actually received at Bucharest six hours before it was sent off from Constantinople. In the second place, the dispatch omits all meation of what passed in the Crimea between the 20th and 28th of September, telling us that "the " allied armies established their basis of operations at Balaklava on the morning of the 23th and were preparing to march without delay to Sevastopol. The Agamemnon (with Almiral Lyons) and other vessels of war were in the Bay of Balaklava. There were facilities there for disembarking the battering train." Assuming this dispatch to be exact, the English press has naturally concluded that the allied armies had passed the Beibek and Sievennaya, forced the hights at the back of the Bay of Sevastopol, and penetrated in a straight line to the Bay of Balaklava. We have here to observe that, on military grounds, it is inconceivable that an army in possession of the hights commanding Sevastopol should quietly descend from them on the other side, in order to march to a bay eleven miles distant, for no other purpose than to "establish a base of operations." On the other hand, it is quite conceivable that Admiral Lyons should go around Cape Chersonese with a portion of the fleet for the purpose of securing a harbor of refuge, at once close to Sevastopol and adapted to the debarkation of the siege artillery, which, we have always contended, had not before been landed. The guns, of course, would not be landed without a protecting force, which may have been either detached from the main body of the army after landing at Old Fort, or may consist of a portion of the reserve shipped from Constantino-

ple and Varna. The new dispatch further states that "Prince Menchikeff was in the field at the head of 20,000 men, expecting reenforcements." Hence the English papers conclude that the Russians must have lost 25,000 to 30,000 men in the combats between Sept, 20 and 28, assuming with Lord Raglan that they were from 45,000 to 50,000 trong in the battle of the Alma. We have previcusly stated our prima facia disbelief in these numbers, and have never allowed more than about 25,000 men to Prince Menchikoff, disposable for field operations, and in this it turns out that we were within the mark of the Russian statements.

The dispatch next proceeds to state that the fortified place of Anapa has been burned by the Russians. Its garrison was marching to the scene of action." We cannot believe this news to be true. If Prince Menchikoff expects any reenforcements at all to reach him in time, they can do so much better from Perekop than from Anapa, which is nearly two hundred miles distant: if none could be expected by him from the former place, it would have been most foolish, by calling up the garrison of Auspa, on the other side of the Black Sea. to sacrifice in addition to Sevastopol the last stronghold upon the Caucasus. It will be seen, then, that with all the "information" of this official dispatch, we are still sent back to the battle of the Alma as the chief event whose authenticity must be admitted. Of this event, however, the details are also still wanting, and the Duke of Newcastle has now warned the British public that they must not expect to receive them before Monday, Oct. 9. All that we have learned, in addition to the official report by tele-

Arnaud, was "indisposed" on the day of battle-(who ever heard the like of other heroes !)that Lord Ragian had the chief command, that the English loss was not 1,400 but 2,000, including 96 officers, and that already six steamers with wounded had arrived at Constantinople.

The movements of Omer Pasha's army, which is directed from Bucharest and Wallachia, by way of Rustchuk, Silistria and Oltenitza, to the coast of the Black Sea, appear to confirm the report that the allied commanders in the Crimea have asked for reënforcements. But this retreat of the Turks from Wallachia may also be attributed to Austria's desire to keep them from every road in the direction of Bessarabia, except the impracticable one through the Dobrodja.

In the enormous credulity of which the Euglish public have given us such imposing proois, it deserves to be noted that the London Exchange was very little caught by the general enthusiasm, the rise in the funds having never exceeded & per cent. At Paris, however, the rentes rose immedistely 14 per cent, a rise which, after all, is insignificant when compared with the rise of 10 per cent. after the defeat of Waterloo. Thus the beax, if, as is possible, it was invented for commercial purposes, has altogether failed to realize the great results its authors must have counted on.

#### THE CONQUEST OF THE CRIMEA.

Though the tale of the sudden downfail of Sevastopol turns out to be groundless, in spite of the ufinite exultations it has produced in France and England, something remains certain, even after the exposure of that enormous fabrication. It is certain that the Russians were beaten in the first battle, and can no longer be expected to offer such a resistance to the allies as would enable Sevastopol to held out till the middle of November. The present autumn, mild and calm as it is reported to be in that region, is most favorable for the operations of the allied army, and there is indeed the greatest probability that the place will fall in the course of a few weeks. Prince Menchikoff remaining with the great bulk of his army in the mountainous region about Sevastopol, the espital of the province, and harrassing the left wing of the allies, will for some time annoy and delay them in besieging the town, though he will scarcely be able to encounter them in the open field. His cavalry, however, is an important element in the struggle He is reported to have some 20,000 Cossacks under his command, while the cavalry of the allies is scarcely sufficient to cover their artillery and serve their outposts. In a military point of view, the expedition to the Crimea will be one of the most interesting problems of modern warfare. Still even the warmest friends of Russia can now scarcely retain any hopes for her success, and must lock upon Sevastopol as upon a lost position.

The results of the fall of this stronghold are such that it is difficult at once to comprehend all their bearings. The destruction or capture of the Russian fleet will enable the allies to direct their attention to the remaining fortresses of the Black Sea, to Anapa, Novo Russesk, Perekop, Fort Kinburn, and to Odessa, all of which are incapable of offering serious resistance. The domination of Russia over the Black Sea will then cease, while her prestige in the East is already broken. The policy of Persia will imme diately undergo a complete change, and the Shah will by to recover his lost possessions on the The Caucasus, if not the Kuban, will in future be the boundary of Russia in Asia, while in Europe the Czar may perhaps be thrown back upon his frontiers under the treaty of Kainardji, losing both the Crimea and Bessarabia. Russia, being thus reduced to more modest proportions, and unable longer to threaten Turkey, will cease to have an influence in Greece, in Italy, at Vienna, ie Denmark, and en all the German Courts. The European system of 1815, the rule of the five chief powers, the great Pentarchy will be broken up, and the supreme control will remain in the hands of England and France. The English Ministers seem, indeed, to be frightened by the importance to which the two great countries of the West are rising, and they seek an associate in Austria, since Prussia has abdicated her European position, which might have brought financial difficulties upon her, and is fully content with being the first of the German powers, solventy and avoiding swindling operations. Austria, on the other hand, is now at last reaching the point where she must declare against Russia, since England and France, flushed by their success, evidently intend to push forward in order to bring the crisis to a speedy solution. We are able to state positively that Sir Charles Napier has already received orders to try a decisive blow in the Baltic this autumn. At the same fime, recruiting is going on with the greatest energy in England; troops are carried continually to the Black Sea; merchants have received hints that it may be unsafe to make advances upon Russian products, since next year the blockade will be more seriously enforced, preventing Russian commerce even through neutral ports; and the Ministerial organs are atimulating public opinion to make greater demands upon the Czar.

Austria has of course congratulated the Allies on their victory, but we imagine there must still be some apprehension in the higher circles at Vienna, since if Francis Joseph should declare war against Russia, he would thereby break the treaty of alliance with Prassia. Meanwhile the Russian force in Poland are advancing slowly, but steadily toward the Austrian frontier. War once declared, the army of the Czar might attempt to defeat the Austrians and take Vienna, though this could not be done with the rapidity with which the allies have defeated Menchikoff, and marched upon Sevastopel. On the other hand the victories of the allies may easily induce Sweden and perhaps even Denmark to forsake their allegiance to the Czar and to enter into the great western alliance for the dismemberment of Russia.

All these conjectures may soon be realized since there is nobody who believes that the Czar will become more tractable by defeats. His reverses will exasperate his haughty and irritable temper. He has now hardly any other alternative than either to abdicate and let the Grandduke Alexander sue for a humiliating peace, or to defend himself to the utmost, and if he can, to transfer the war from his own dominions to the middle Danube and perhaps to the Rhine. His case is desperate, he must either consent to the downfall of his power and prestige and the humi-

graph from Lord Ragian, amounts to this: That destroyed and ruined. We seem to stand now at the hero of the London pawn-shop, Marshal St. the threshold of great events, greater than any thing that has occurred since the year leak At any rate the face of Europe will be permanently changed. And as for the men who conduct the affairs of England and France, they have so often and so glaringly exhibited their own meanuess and their narrowness of mind that it is hardly possible they should be able to keep the control of Europe after such a transformation, when the untions need no longer fear the intervention of Russia and the Kings and Princes cannot rely open the assistance of the Czar.

THE ISSUES IN NEW-YORK.

Two weeks more will bring us to the verge of our State Election, wherein these issues are to be decided:

1. Does New-York sustain er condemn the action in Congress last winter with respect to Slavery in the Federal Territories !

2. Does the or does the not demand the Prohi

bition of the Liquor Traffic!

-These issues are not of our making. Tae overthrow of the Missouri Inhibition of Slavery North of lat. 360 30' is the volunteer act of Staphen A. Douglas and his allies, on whose conduct our people are now about to pronounce. All we asked was the organization of the New Territories without any allusion to the subject of Slavery. This is just what Mr. Douglas himself reported to the Senate at the preceding session, and what Congress steed ready to enact, overruling both Pro-Slavery and Anti Slavery ultras. Mr. Doughas did not mean to go farther, even at the opening of the Lat session. His bill, as originally reported at that session, did not repeal the Missouri Restriction. The Union denounced Senator Dixon for proposing such repeal. But at length the secret mining of Toombs, Atchison & Co. with the operations of secret Southern cancuses, drove Douglas to take his desperate plunge. The overwhelming party majority in each House, aided by an unsparing unscrupulous use of Presidential patronage, drove the repudiating bill through both and clothed it with the forms of law. Heuceforth there was no hope but in an appeal to the People.

And the People are now recording their verdict. PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and INDIANA have just been heard. NEW-YORK, MICHIGAN, ILLI-Nois and Wisconsin are next to render their testimony. What shall be its bearing-its pur-

You cannot be neutral on this question. The supporters of Greene C. Bronson for Governor have placed their ticket expressly and emphatically on the ground of complete endorsement and approval of the bill of Douglas and the principle of indifference to Slavery Extension which it embodies. The supporters of Horatio Seymour first say that the bill should not have passed, and then proceed to assert that all the consequences of its passage will be good! They do not succeed in justifying the act which they condemn, but they completely succeed in stultifying themselves. To vote for either of these candidates, is to vote to ratify and uphold the Nebraska act, including the overthrow of the Missouri Restriction. You may not mean this, but it is the neceseary effect of your vote.

As to Daniel Ullmann, we Know Nothing of the platform on which he is to be supported for Governor. Personally, we understand him to be anti-Douglas; but he is not placed before the People on that ground. The secret society which has nominated him may know what ground he Caspian and on the table-land of the Ararat, maintains on this question, but they conceal it which were wrested from him in the last war. from the people. As Daniel Ullmann, we think he is right; but as the Know-Nothing candidate be is neither here nor there. .

MYRON H. CLARK, on the other hand, stands before you as the unequivocal opponent of the Douglas principle and policy. He is the embodiment of that Anti Nebraska spirit which has swept every Free State that has voted since Douglas's bill became a law. In voting for him, you ratify and confirm the verdict just pronounced by PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and INDIANA. To elect him is to place New-York at the head of the majestic column of Free States now mustering to say conclusively to aggressive Slavery, " Hitherto "shalt thou come, and no farther; and here shall "thy proud waves be stayed !"

Men who have consciences and a country-who love Justice and have faith in God !- on which side should your influence and vote be cast in this struggle !

-So on the Liquor question. Myron H. CLARK has been for years a leading, active, consistent advocate of Total Abstinence from All that may Intoxicate. His time and means have been freely given to that cause. His political hopes have at all times been staked on it. He was the Chairman of the Senate's Committee on the Liquor question last winter, and as such reported and carried through the Prohibitory bill that Seymour vetoed. He is now the candidate of the friends of Prohibition. Bronson and Seymour, on the other hand, are running a race for the Liquor vote, each trying to get ahead of the other. Seymour had the start by his veto, and is likely to carry most of the Irish grog shops and Butch lager-beer saloons, and thus come out shead-not of Clark, by a good many thousands. but of Bronson. Apart from this question, Seymour could not rally Twelve Thousand votes in this City. By the help of it, he may possibly obtain Twenty Thousand. His organs and his spouters electioneer on toddy, and hardly anything else. They talk of little else than liquor and the terrible "right of search" for underground groggeries. Seymour himself placed his acceptance distinctly on the issue of hostility to a Prohibitory Law. A little Rum paper issued gratis in our city calls the lovers of strong drink around the Seymour board after this fashion:

"The 'Young Man's Democratic Union Club' in-vite the officers of the 'Seymour Clubs' to meet in ecuacil with them every Friday night, and devise the best means for carrying out the one, sole, unique pur-pose which they have in view in this contest, to wit: The election of Horatio Seymour, and the half death, burial and annihilation of the edious and tyrannical

- Lovers of Temperance and Freedom! such are the issues tendered you by your adversaries-Slavery in the Territories and Rum in New-York. Our Courts are now kept busy with the trial of manslayers whom strong drink has transformed from men into fiends. Our jails, prisons, poorhouses overflow with the victims of depraved appetite whem the Rum Traffic has transformed from brothers, husbands, fathers, into paupers, criminals and ruffians. Our Taxes are swelled by the cost of arrest and conviction of part and the maintenance of all of them until we can barely stagger on under the heavy burden. Every night witnesses some new rum inspired outrage; every liation of Russia, or he must seek the alliance of day has its fresh catalogue of violence and death. the downtrodden nations, whom he himself has Men who do not seek to live by the debasement

and rain of your fellows! we entreat you be your utmost for Myron H. Clark and the me Douglaz, anti-Rum State Ticket!

When the report of the capture of Sevastopol

with all its agglomerated horrors and triuman.

reached us, we as a matter of course subjected a to a careful analysis, and pointed out the many reasons for doubting the truth of the whole story at the same time admitting that it might, in wen inexplicable way, still be true. In so doing we went but little further than the leading journals of London, which admitted that the news might be false, though of course they could not beer pected to examine such intelligence with the same entire impartiality that our disinterested position enabled us to exercise. Nevertheless the Courrier des Elats Unis of this City hafthe presumption, without once inquiring into the reasons for doubling the truth of the report to dogmatically and succeingly assail us for per-forming that duty to ourselves and the public Nor is this the first instance of the kind. The Courrier seems to have adopted the rule of treat ing every suggestion of distrust concerning the varying hoaxes and blun ters of this war, every doubt as to the excellence of the military or diplomatic movements of the allies, and every comment not perfectly laudatory, as not only absurd in itself, but as dictated by bad motives of some sort. The independence of THE TRIBONE in this respect has been especially unpleasant to our Gallie cotemporary, and en one occasion it ventured to reply to our observations by the false allegation that they were written by a Russian. We trust that this incomparable delusion concerning Sevastopol into which it not only had the weakness to fall itself, but which it thus of fensively sought to impose upon others, may serve the Courrier as a lesson of tolerance and modesty, and that it will not again abuse a neigh-bor for coolly examining and doubting a false hood, simply because that falsehood has taken in the conductors of the Courrier. Two Governors of the Alms-House are to be chosen in our City this Fall, and it seems to us

most desirable that Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, who has been nominated at Broadway House, should be one of them-for these reasons: 1. Dr. Wood has ever maintained a high character for integrity and personal worth, and, possessing a competence of wordly goods, can never be tempted to prostitute the office to personal pecualary ends: 2. He holds a high rank in his profession, and will be able to counsel the Board in relation to medical matters, so as to secure efficiency and humanity in the treatment of the Poor and at the same time save the City from needless expense; 3. Though formerly an ardent politician, Dr. Wood can hardly be said, since the death of Mr. Clay, to cherish any feelings of partisanship beyoud that enlightened preference which overy good citizen must feel for good measures ever bad ones; and, 4. He is a man of marked intelligence, penetration and coolness-qualities which are eminently required and will do the city good service in the Board of Governors. Perhaps we might add that, as the Board was intended to remain equally divided in politics and as Ald. TIEMANN (being on both the City Reform and Soft tickets) is morally certain to be one of the Governors chosen this year, it is fit that Dr. WOOD, being the only Whig in nomination, should be the other; but we don't consider this of much account. So good a candidate for this post is seldom presented, and we trust the People's Vote will show that such nomination are approved and appreciated.

In the impetuous whirl of daily editoralis. with the multitudinous array of facts, statements and opinions hastily given, with labors extended till dawn almost, it sometimes happens that a hoax is perpetrated upon the ordinary attention or sagacity of the press-of THE TRIBUNE, for example. Years ago an Irish victory-the Silevegamon affair-was reported in our columns, though at the same time we expressed our distrust of it; and certain of our cotemporaries have made uso of the circumstance, sometimes jocular but sometimes serious, all in a manner suited to their understandings and morals. But an infinitely greater Slievegammon sort of report has just been palmed off upon almost all the press of this City and country on the 17th instant-namely the "capthousand men." THE TRIBUNE alone published the statement with a careful editorial examination showing why it might not be true; and yet terday the Africa brought the confirmation of our suspicions. The whole was a hoax.

It would be ungenerous to retort upon those who have literally assailed THE TRIBUNE hundreds of times for the paternity of the Sileve gammon heax. We let it pass, therefore, es pecially as we did n't believe that any of our cotemporaries after being humbugged in so immense and sanguinary a way, will ever again feel a disposition to mention so comparatively triffing an affair as that of Slievegammon at all.

We have been waited upon by a gentleman, who states that the steamer Arctic might have driven backwards with perfect case, the engines having been at constructed that, without any unbooking, by simply slacking two set screws the engines would have been reversed, and would have worked the same backward he forward. Besides it is contended that even if it had been necessary to work the valves by hand, she might have made ten revolutions per mi This would have forced her backward with speed enough to have had a good chance of gaining the land before the water had risen so high as to put out her fires, since going that way would have greatly diminished the tendency of the water to run in.

The same gentleman also suggests that she might have been so far careened as to bring the hole in ber side above water, thus saving her from leaking, till it had been stopped.

GROWING FISH .- The Cleveland (O.) City Fact says that one of the most pleasing things exhibited at their late County Fair was a lot of brook trout, will ficially bred by Drs. Garlick and Actley, whose is hers in this line we have heretofore noticed. They showed several broads of fish in different stages of growth, and have demonstrated that it is just as cor, to grow fish as it is fowls, or any other description of

We hope all agricultural societies will take a hist from this, and offer premiums for such a show of as will best illustrate the fact to farmers that they can grow the cheapest food ever produced for upon their farms wherever they have natural water or can make artificial ponds. Let us have the partiums " for the best show of fish artificially produced 'upon any farm." It is a matter of very series consideration, when fresh fish sells here at the same price per pound as beef, pork and mutton.

THE PROBIBITORY LAW IN PRINCELVANIA -- REturns from every County in the State, except Potes, have been received, and the result is, that the Prehibitory Law is defeated by a rusjority of 3,015.